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On the contrary, he does not believe that anyone yet fully understands this the most important of all the questions confronting the American people. He therefore repeatedly and with intense earnestness urges that a scientific, systematic, coöperative, nation-wide, and world-wide study of the problem be made.

R. H. DABNEY.

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THE LETTERS OF RICHARD HENRY LEE. Collected and edited by James Curtis Ballagh. Volume II, 1779-1794. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1914. Pp. xxiii+603.

Professor Latané, of the Johns Hopkins University, has so fully and so ably reviewed the first volume of the present work, in the *Sewanee Review* for April, 1912, that only a brief note is needed for the second volume, to the effect that it sustains the high standards set in the first. The period,—a particularly interesting one—covers the last fifteen years of Lee's life, from 1779 to 1794. The editor has added a very full and useful index for both volumes.

S. L. W.

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STUDIES IN SOUTHERN HISTORY AND POLITICS. Inscribed to William Archibald Dunning. New York: Columbia University Press. 1914. Pp. viii+394.

The fifteen essays in this volume are written by a group of former students of Professor Dunning and dedicated to him as a testimonial.

The writers, some of whom have become widely known as specialists in Southern History, take as their theme the great questions and problems which have agitated the South during the nineteenth century, and in part continue to do so. The first essay in the volume, that of Professor Fleming on "Deportation and Colonization," gives Lincoln's views on this subject, which may come as a surprise to his negrophile admirers. The succeeding essays deal with Secession and Reconstruction; but the most interesting studies in the volume are those that come last, for they represent what the South is now thinking and doing for the training and education of her population, white and black. The studies of Professor Boyd, and of Professor Thompson,

respectively, on the History of Education in the South since the War, and on the New South, Economic and Social, will be found particularly stimulating in their record of achievement and in their hopeful outlook.

The essays as a whole maintain a uniform degree of excellence, and, while they may add little that is new to the scholar, they constitute a mine of information gathered from many and widespread sources which are often not available to the ordinary student.

S. L. WARE.

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THE RIVERSIDE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Edited by William E. Dodd. 4 vols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1915.

These four neat gold-lettered little volumes give, in short compass and convenient and inexpensive form, an up-to-date history of the United States. Each volume averages a little over 300 pages and sells for \$1.25. The first volume, by Professor Becker of Kansas University, brings the story down to the winning of independence, thus wisely leaving ample space for the problems of the independent nation. The last volume, by Professor Paxson of Wisconsin University, is devoted to the period 1865-1915. The intermediate books are by Professor Johnson of Yale and by the editor, respectively. Throughout the series the treatment is fresh and entertaining, comparatively little attention being paid to the analysis of constitutional and legal documents, but much to "the forces, influences, and masterful personalities which have made the country what it is." The series is designed primarily for the maturer university student or for the cultured reader. A commendable feature appears in the numerous maps and charts, which include presidential elections, population, public domain, areas of growth of staples, distribution of manufactures, etc., and furnish graphic illustrations of political, social, and economic conditions of the various periods of our history. After each chapter comes a bibliographical note in which authorities and source material are both given and briefly discussed.

S. L. WARE.